

## The Bee.

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## What Shall We do with our Boys?

The boy is a man in miniature. Those traits which he develops in childhood will extend into manhood, hence mothers watching their developing sons ask or should ask, what shall we do with our boys? There is a dominant possibility within each of God's creatures. By proper study of the child and directing his young feet into the right paths. Many fond mothers believe their children possess those qualities which make great men. They anticipate that the boy will achieve much in the world of fame, but instead of fostering natural tastes and innate skill they desire to put him in any position to make money which will require little time and small preparation. The child's inborn possibilities and yearnings are crushed out. The reply to the question what shall we do with our boys is too often O, he is a boy he can make his way. Why should one waste so much anxiety in shaping and developing directions for boy's future? So many mothers spend too much time training their daughters and neglect their sons. They prayfully and carefully rear their daughters, but they can not be put in a bandbox. They will have to associate with what? With their untrained brothers and the untrained sons of other mothers.

## What shall we do with our boys?

We must teach them to have as a maxim "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you; develop in their qualities which will make the whole world better for their having lived in it. Train them to live so that all men and women who come in contact with them will feel their lives have been made sweeter, broader, better by the meeting. Train them thoughtfully, watchfully, carefully, prayerfully, physically, mentally, and morally. Keep their minds pure and their bodies will be pure. Teach them they are to be the future men. Instruct them to raise the standard of manhood and ever try to lift it from the worlds decree to the Holy example of the one perfect man. Teach them to live to a standard of moral, upright manhood by individuality, regardless of the privileges public opinion establishes. Instill within them to be truthful, honest, noble and reverent true womanhood, that the unlimited rights the world allows should cause them to refrain from abuse. Until the standard of masculine morality is raised the purity of families will not be safe. No maiden be she as pure as an angel is secure in the presence of a debased man. Mothers raise their hands in just honor if rumor accuses their daughters of unchastity, but smile at the vices, of their sons. "Boys must be boys" they say and sow wild oats, yes, and some bodie's daughters must reap the blasting harvest. Some mothers idol who but the night before lay down to dream peacefully and pure as a libby regal and spotless.

If you can not make your boy a hero, a great man, a public favorite or skilled in ordinary pursuits you can make him what is better than all these combined, you can make him a gentleman, yes a thousand times more than that for knaves unworthy to breathe God's air and pronounce a virgin name and styled that—but make your boys true men of honor, when you have succeeded, thank God for you have added glory to the universe.

## CONSTITUTION PROTECTS NEGROES.

Alabama Sheriffs Who fail to prevent Lynching Liable to Impeachment.

Montgomery, Ala., June 27.—The constitutional convention to-day completed the article on executive office. The most interest during the day attached to the section providing that when a sheriff allows a prisoner to be taken from his custody and lynched, the governor shall immediately institute impeachment proceedings against the officer, and he shall be suspended from office during his trial.

The plea was made that as the convention was about to take from the negro the right of voting, the State should show to the world that he would be protected by the law. The section passed.

This is protection for the negroes with a vengeance. What penalty is imposed upon the county in which the lynching is perpetrated? The officer is cited by the governor to appear and answer the charges of impeachment. Will it not be shown always that the officers of the law were over powered and could not resist the mob? If the democratic unconstitutional convention of Alabama wanted to be fair and just why not insert a clause to the effect, holding the country responsible and make it pay from four to five thousand dollars if any lynching is perpetrated in said County. The democrats of Alabama could readily go to the world as being fair and just towards the negro. But as it is, it is all bosh and subterfuge. It means nothing. The negro is not protected. He is not only deprived of his constitutional rights, but, his life and property are in jeopardy. Away with such stuff.

## Negro Suffrage in the South.

On behalf of the disfranchisement of the negro because of his color nothing can be fairly urged either in morals or in law. Much can be said in favor of an educational test, but it should apply to whites as well as blacks. The vote of an ignorant white man is quite as injurious as that of a black one equally ignorant, and generally it is less excusable, for, as a rule, white men have had the better educational opportunities.—Washington daily Times. (Dem.)

The above editorial paragraph expresses the settled principle and theory of our government. Every body knows that the restriction of the suffrage in the Southern States is to get rid of the colored people as voters because they have chosen to vote the Republican ticket and because of the old race prejudice born of slavery. Were it not for the obstacle placed in the way by the XV Amendment, the remodeling of the Southern State constitution would be an easy task by limiting the suffrage to white people only. It is singular that these States which now require the highest standards for citizenship and the right to vote are the way States whose past history, law and usages are responsible for the poverty and illiteracy so prevalent in the South, where the education of the masses of both white and black have always been discouraged.

## Wm. J. Clifford.

One of the strongest men in the State of Ohio who has been nominated by the republicans is Hon. Wm. J. Clifford of Cleveland. This gentleman has won a great victory over the man who had him removed from a place to which no other negro had been appointed. It will be remembered that Ex-Senator John P. Green was the first man to place the Ohio bombast, H. C. Smith in power and the first man to be abused by him Ohio's big negro four and a combination that is hard to defeat are Geo. A. Myers, Jerry Brown, John P. Green and W. J. Clifford. It was pitiful, so our reports states, to have seen Harry Smith after his defeat. No one shed a tear. He has gone never to return again. Clifford is now on top and the big four continues to sail on.

## Foraker Sounds the Key Note.

There is no man in this country that has a stronger hold on the American people than Senator Foraker of Ohio. His speech to the delegates of the recent repub-

lican convention held in Ohio, his condemnation of lynching were timely utterances and will be appreciated by the Negroes of this country. Lynch law in any shape should not be tolerated any more than brutes who commits rap upon helpless women. In another column of this paper will be seen an extract from the Senators speech on lynching and disfranchisement of the Negro.

## Senator Fairbanks.

The outlook now is that Senator Fairbanks of Indiana will be strongly supported for the next presidential republican nomination. He is one of the most gifted orators in the United States and a man who would make a model chief executive of this nation. No man would receive more enthusiastic support from the people than Senator Fairbanks. It is quite evident that he would be able to unite all forces, irrespective of party affiliation.

Mr. Everett J. Warring formerly of Baltimore, Md., who left that city under circumstances well known to the people in that city, has announced himself an independent candidate for the Ohio legislature.

## IN DISTANT PLACES.

There are 2,364 banks in Japan, representing \$253,349,936.

The population of Buenos Ayres on January 1 was 821,293.

Only 12 acres in every 100 of Japan's 47,000 square miles are under cultivation.

Sydney, 10,120 miles from London as the crow flies, is the most distant large town from England.

Australia, 26 times larger than the whole of the British Isles, has a population smaller than that of London.

The khedive of Egypt is an energetic fireman and has his palace fitted up with all the latest fire extinguishers. He has periodic fire drills for his household and occasionally turns in a false alarm in the small hours.

Owing to competition with Spain, Italy and northern Africa, where labor is cheaper, French farmers are abandoning the cultivation of olive groves. In the department of Marseilles alone within six months 40,000 olive trees were uprooted.

## BITS OF MISCELLANY.

Boston has much vacant land, the assessed value of which is \$62,000,000. Spain's kingdom of Asturias, according to the British Medical Journal, boasts of 28 centenarians in a population of 600,000.

It is not difficult to make post holes in Alaska. A mass of powder blasts out the hole in an instant, a telegraph pole is inserted, water is poured in, and the intense cold holds the pole secure in an incase-ment of ice.

Rev. John L. Sewall, pastor of the First Congregational church in North Brookfield, Mass., has announced to his parishioners that he will accept a reduction of ten per cent. of his salary of \$1,500 a year, inasmuch as many of the congregation are facing a ten per cent. reduction in their wages earned in the local shoe shop.

A new province is to be formed in India by placing the four districts of the Punjab that lie beyond the Indus under a government of their own. They are the extreme northwest districts that have been the scenes of the recent petty wars, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kurram, Tochi and Wana.

## OF ENGLISH MAKE.

England spends £350,000 a year on blacking.

Khaki cloth is out of fashion in England, the tailors offering quantities of it "at a ruinous discount."

While the English law provides for the organization of labor bodies it deprives them of the privileges of incorporation.

By 1940 the population of London will require 420,000,000 gallons of water a day. Only 30,000,000 a day can be taken from the Thames.

In England the breeding of mice has reached a high state of development. A Manchester man recently paid \$125 for a black and tan mouse of distinguished ancestry.

There are 466 tennis courts in the various parks of London, and more than 45,000 games were played last season. About 15,000 games of cricket were played during the year.

## WILL INTEREST BRITISHERS.

The population of London has increased to the extent of 700,000 since 1881.

Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be said figuratively to hold away over 30 acres abroad.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

London has 56 parks and gardens of from one-fourth of an acre to 198 acres, and 30 open spaces and commons from one to 267 acres in size.

## The Blouse the Substitute for the Shirt Waist

There Is a Vogue for White That Is Especially Seen in These Charming Garments

## Fashionable Blouses and Gowns Are Made of White

EVERY variety of fabric is utilized to-day. Not only for the blouse, but for jacket and skirts. If not for the garment itself, then for a trimming. The favorite blouse of the season is white, and the word "shirt," in connection with them, is passe, even for the most ordinary waist, as the blouse is artistic and really of very extravagant construction, made either of white organdie or white mousseline de soie. Others are of dotted Swiss, French muslin and the soft summer silks. These are relieved with dainty narrow black or white velvet or satin ribbons. Then there is a new China silk, with perpendicular lines of open work like drawn work, with a dainty interwoven design.

The vogue for white, especially in blouses, has passed into the "rage" stage, and everything worth noticing in this line seems to be in this color. One of these white blouses is a very chic affair of white mousseline, made with clusters of three tucks and a white gold and blue Persian trimming between. The Persian trimming is to the waist line, with the tucks to form a yoke. A tucked collar, with the Persian trimming at the top. The new bishop sleeves, with tucked cuff edged with the trimming. A pointed girdle of white taffeta, with an enormous jeweled buckle in the back.

Another of these dainty white blouses is of organdie. Of this front is entirely tucked, with narrow straps crossing each other, finished with gold buttons across the front to form a yoke. Below this the organdie is in clusters of tucks and slightly bloused. A new l'Aiglon stock collar finishes the throat. The sleeves are tucked at the top in clusters, with a deep bell shape at the wrist.

Not only are practically all of the handsomer blouses of white, but



OF WHITE MOUSSELINE.

many of the more elaborate gowns are of the same color. One of these white gowns is of creu batiste made with an apron overskirt of the batiste in deep points and handsomely embroidered half way up. The bodice has a folded girdle of creu silk to just below the bust, with the batiste fitting snugly over the shoulders and across the bust. Deep points over the girdle, which are covered entirely with embroidery. The sleeves are of the batiste to just below the elbow, with full puffing of creu silk in a narrow cuff of batiste.

## A Demand for Calicoes Among the Fashionable.

SOFT summer silks and other more expensive summer materials are not possible with every woman. To some comes the necessity for a stringent economy that will not permit the purchase of these more expensive fabrics, and to such the summer print goods offer a chance.

There are thousands of women who appreciate the attractive colorings that are to be found in the figured foulards, the dainty organdies and French muslins, but who are denied them because of the expense attached to their purchase. It is for the benefit of these that I wish to point to the revivals in calico. Within the memory of the present generation there has never been such effects produced as are now seen in the calicoes and other cheaper cotton goods as are now being shown. There was a time when calicoes were regarded as the summer material, and every woman wore them, but our ideas as to the desirable materials for summer have expanded even more rapidly in many cases than our pocket-books, and women whose grandmothers wore calico must now have silks.

But this year, the merchants tell me, there is a new demand for calicoes. To meet this demand the manufacturers have turned out some charming French prints that in appearance are as lovely as foulards, and make up into becoming and fashionable gowns. Not only are our own looms turning out some marvels of

perfection in the way of calicoes, but the merchants are importing others that are beautiful.

The French send us true prints—that is, cotton of a soft finish, its background white, with clear pale blue rings and black dots thereon, or faint yellow cottons that are printed in black rings and blue dots. From England we gladly receive the true old-style cottons, sprigged over with



OF WHITE ORGANDIE.

the same quaint and daring mixtures of very bright flowers that are seen on Minton and old-fashioned simple Worcestershire china. Most of these English and French calicoes are woven with borders that are happily utilized in the make-up of the country costume, for it is hardly the best taste to use lace and embroidery in the garnishment of a simple print dress.

From our own looms they are turning out the loveliest cotton goods flowered over in bold broadacre and cretonne designs. Furthermore, these American calicoes are treated with a rich surface finish that gives them the gloss of silk, but does not injure the simplicity and softness of the fabric.

No woman need feel any hesitancy about wearing these delightful cotton goods. They are comparatively cheap, to be sure, but their finish and colorings have given them a prestige that is being felt even in circles where cost is considered of minor importance, and many charming gowns made of them will be seen at both seashore and country resort during the summer.

## Some Little Novelties That Are Shown in the Shops.

DURING a recent shopping expedition I saw any number of attractive novelties that appealed to me. In fact, one sees these new and novel offerings everywhere, and many of them are quite attractive from a practical point of view. Let me mention a few that I noticed:

Of all the great variety of petticoats I have seen, none are more at-



OF EMBROIDERED BATISTE.

tractive than those made of white lawn batiste and nainsook and trimmed with embroidery and lace. Of course the rage is for silk skirts, but a number of these dainty batiste garments will be worn.

There is a novelty strapping being shown in white applique gowns. It is of white suede cloth, and, while it is rather pretty, it serves no practical use.

Something new in underwear is a combination garment of finest nainsook, which supplies the place of corset cover, undershirt and drawers, and is especially desirable in every way except in price.

Hairpins with jeweled heads are one of the novelties for hair decoration.

SARAH DAVIDSON.

## PERSONAL POINTERS.

Frank Doster, chief justice of the Kansas supreme court, has served in a variety of professions. He started as a railroad engineer, was next a soldier, then an actor and finally a lawyer.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was recently asked his opinion of a popular speaker. "Well," was the slow reply, "he explodes like Vesuvius, but with none of the lava and all of the gas."

Vice President Roosevelt prefers to be called by the title of "colonel" rather than by that belonging to the exalted civic position he now holds. "I earned my colonelcy," he says, "and the other thing came to me."

Sidney A. Witherbee, a millionaire mine-owner and promoter of Mexican railways, of Detroit, is said to carry the heaviest life insurance of any man in Michigan. He placed \$300,000 a few days ago, making his total insurance \$500,000. Mr. Witherbee pays in annual premiums \$18,000.

Ten years ago Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, was quite a robust man, and seldom experienced a day's illness. He has aged wonderfully in the past few years, and especially since the recent death of Mrs. Platt. His term as senator will expire in 1903, at which time he will be 70 years old.

The only American Indian in the United States navy is Chapman Schenandoah, an Oneida 29 years old, who is on the cruiser Atlanta. He served through the war with Spain on the San Francisco and the New York. The dusky sailor, who is a favorite among his shipmates, is a graduate of Hampton institute.

Prof. William Dewitt Alexander, who has been for many years at the head of the survey department of Hawaii, has resigned to accept a position on the United States coast and geodetic survey. He will have charge of that branch of the department which has to deal with Hawaii and Samoa. He is a native of Honolulu, his father, a missionary, being a native of Kentucky.

## GOSSIP OF THE SPORTS.

Cyclists will make Buffalo their Mecca this coming season. The L. A. W. annual meet will be held there in connection with the professional races given by the N. C. A.

Havana is anxious to become a racing center. The New Morales Park association has applied for membership in the American turf congress and proposes to open its season November 15.

The University of Michigan is getting even with the University of Chicago for a galling football defeat last fall. The Wolverines have captured two winter indoor meets from the Maroons.

J. H. Taylor, British open golf champion, has been challenged to play a match by Jack White, professional at the Seaford links, for \$250 a side. The match is to be home-and-home, 72 holes in all.

A remarkable fish yarn comes from Metropolis, Ill., where a Lake Michigan perch was caught in the Ohio river. Chicagoans say the fish descended the drainage canal to the Illinois, thence to the Mississippi and down to Cairo, where it turned up the Ohio.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Jan. 1—Mississippi freezes over at St. Louis. Six inches of snow at Macon, Ga., establishes new record.  
 Feb. 2—Tornado sweeps coast of Newfoundland.  
 8—Temperature drops 50 degrees in 11 hours in Chicago. Collinsville struck by whirlwind.  
 Mar. 1—Heavy snow since 1888 in northern New York and New England; business at standstill.  
 15—Heavy snowstorms in Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama.  
 Apr. 4—Lightning strikes during snow storm at Cheyenne, Wyo.  
 6—Cloudburst at Water Valley, Tex.  
 7—Dam at Austin, Tex., swept away.  
 12—600,000 damage and over 50 lives lost.  
 15—Tornado sweeps over Winfield and Clearwater, Kan.  
 16—Tornado at Hamburg, Ia.  
 May 6—Tornado at Wilsonville, Neb., and Central Kansas.  
 7—Cyclone in Jerseyville, Ill., terrific hailstorm at Toledo, O., tornado at San Antonio, Tex.  
 23—Eclipse of sun viewed; in belt of totality clear sky in strip running from Norfolk to New Orleans. Cyclone in Iowa.  
 Jun. 7—Faulkner, Kan., almost entirely demolished by tornado. Many buildings wrecked by wind at Miami, Fla.  
 23—Cyclone in Beaver county, Okla., damaging windstorm near Blanchardville, Wis.  
 26—Mississippi at unparalleled low mark.  
 27—Streets of Mobile, Ala., submerged by cloudbursts.  
 Jul. 6—Cyclone destroys Steamboat Rock.  
 14—Llano, Tex., destroyed in part by storm.  
 16—Cloudburst at Coleman, Tex.  
 23—Snow at Marshall, Minn., 30 inches.  
 28—Forgeries, N. D., wiped out by tornado.  
 Aug. 1—Tintle mining region, Utah, shaken by earthquake.  
 6—Intense heat in Chicago causes nine deaths.  
 15—Hailstorm destroys 40,000 acres wheat near St. Thomas, N. D.  
 16—Storm in eastern Illinois destroys \$200,000 broom corn.  
 20—Tornado at Sheboygan, Wis., does \$800,000 damage.  
 24—Hurricane off coast of Cape Nome, Alaska. Hailstorm does \$500,000 damage to tobacco in Rock county, Wis.  
 Sept. 6—Earthquake at Lituya Bay, Alaska.  
 7—Tropical gale sweeps Florida coast.  
 9—West Indian hurricane wrecks Galveston, Texas; vessels driven miles inland and rice crop destroyed; property loss estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.  
 12—Storm does \$50,000 damage to fruit.  
 13—Tornado in Beaver county, Okla., American exposition buildings partially wrecked.  
 25—Waterspout and tornado at Ferguson, Ia.  
 27—Sharps, Ia., almost destroyed by cyclone.  
 Oct. 4—Red Wing, Minn., cut off from outside world by storm.  
 7—Cyclone does \$500,000 damage at Ellensburg, Minn.  
 10—Earth tremor 5 hours from 27 earthquake shocks at Kodiak, Alaska.  
 31—At Jacksonville, Fla., 8 earthquakes.  
 Nov. 7—Tornado lays waste plantations in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi.  
 Dec. 15—Earthquake left at Santiago de Cuba.  
 16—Joplin, Mo., shaken by earthquake.  
 17—Gale upsets houses in San Francisco.  
 20—East Texas, East Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina.